



Sports at a Child Friendly Space in the Lake region, Chad

**CHAD**  
Humanitarian  
Situation Report  
**unicef** 

SITUATION IN NUMBERS

## Highlights

- The total number of people displaced is estimated to be more than 130,000, of whom almost 6,951 are refugees and 65,705 people are officially registered in the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM): 8,581 returnees, 56,725 IDPs and 399 third-country nationals. An additional 58,300 people are estimated to be living in sites.
- In May, a joint WHO and UNICEF mission followed by an OCHA, DFID, BPRM and UNICEF visited the Central African returnee sites hosting over 60,000 people to assess the humanitarian situation and find solutions for the interruption of provision of basic health services due to lack of funding.
- Nearly 400,000 children aged 9 months to 14 years were vaccinated in an emergency measles campaign in seven health districts affected by an outbreak in the regions of Lake, Salamat, Mandoul and Guera. The campaign also included Vitamin A supplementation and deworming.
- As of the end of May, UNICEF Chad had received 17% of the total funding required for its emergency activities in 2016.

## UNICEF's Response with partners

	UNICEF		Sector/Cluster	
	UNICEF Target	Cumulative results (#)	Cluster Target	Cumulative results (#)
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	111,693	24,011	50,000	24,011
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care	176,900	43,311	176,900	43,311
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	265,000	62,000	812,509	149,499

**31 May 2016**

**2,200,000**

**Children affected**  
(UNICEF HAC 2016)

**176,900**

**Children under 5 with Severe Acute Malnutrition in 2016**  
(Nutrition Cluster 2016)

**130,984**

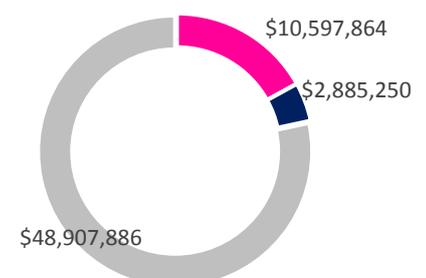
**People displaced (IDPs, returnees, TCN, refugees) in the Lake Region**  
(DTM and UNHCR, May 2016)

**UNICEF Humanitarian funding needs in 2016**

**US\$ 62.4 million**

**Funds available in 2016**

**US\$ 13.5 million**



- Funds received in 2016
- Carry-forward from 2015
- Funding gap

## Situation Overview & Humanitarian Needs

### *Impact of violence in the Lake region*

While the overall security situation remains stable, Boko Haram continues to target the military in the Lake region. On 12 May a military vehicle drove on an IED near Ngouboua, on the border with Nigeria, causing one death and five injured.

The total number of people displaced in the Lake region as a result of the ongoing crisis is estimated to be more than 130,984, of whom almost 6,951 are refugees and 65,705 people are officially registered in the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM): 8,581 returnees, 56,725 IDPs and 399 third-country nationals. An additional 58,300 people are estimated to be living in sites where a formal registration exercise has not yet taken place but where IOM has done rapid assessments or partners have carried out distributions.

From 24 to 26 May an inter-cluster mission visited 5 new sites and three villages of displacement (Abourom, Bia, Loudjia, Nguilbia, Salia, Yarame, Yare and Zigueye) in the Lake region. The mission found IDPs and returnees, mostly arrived following military operations launched between July and September 2015, with more recent arrivals fleeing attacks as late as March 2016. These sites have not yet benefitted from humanitarian assistance.

### *Measles outbreak*

An emergency response to the ongoing measles outbreak has taken place in the health districts of Bol, Bagasola, Liwa and Kouloudia (Lake), Bedjondo (Mandoul), Mongo (Guera) and Haraze (Salamat). According to Chad's Ministry of Health epidemiological surveillance committee, as of 25 May, 577 measles cumulative cases (since January) including 5 deaths, given a fatality rate of 0.86% were recorded. Suspected measles cases have so far been reported in 64 health districts across 20 Regions of Chad (out of 23 Regions in the country).

### *Refugees, returnees from CAR and stateless persons in the South*

61,203 returnees from CAR continue to live in returnee sites in the South and the site of Gaoui, in the outskirts of N'Djamena. The lack of funding continues to cause great concern among humanitarian actors. Emergency shelter in the sites is largely made up of tarpaulin that has withstood the sun and wind for two years, but will not likely be durable enough to withstand the current rainy season. 295 shelters were reported damaged or destroyed in the site of Gaoui during a storm on the evening of 12 May. A visit to the site on 23 May by UNICEF, the WASH cluster, the CCCM cluster and the Director of welfare at the Ministry of Social Affairs confirmed this and also noted only 7 out of 14 water pumps remained functional, as well as only about 60 out of the original 130 latrines. The showers were no longer functional, and open defecation and hygiene around water points have raised critical concerns over the need to disinfect the site's drinking water.

### *Food insecurity and malnutrition*

A screening conducted in Mongo by authorities and partners including UNICEF, showed a proportion of Global Acute Malnutrition of 22.6%. Of the 15,895 children under five years old screened for malnutrition, 6.1% were found to have Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). An emergency response has been immediately mobilized, with ECHO providing additional funds to support the delivery of ready-to-eat therapeutic foods and drugs required. The Nutrition Cluster is mobilizing partners to conduct further mass screening activities in the East of the country to determine the extent of the situation.

A nutritional survey with SMART methods is under preparation for July 2016, which is towards the peak of the lean season. The SMART survey done in November 2015 showed worrying results, considering that it was conducted in

the post-harvest period and showed a nutritional situation comparable to the 2014 lean season. The new survey will provide comparable information that will enable to clearly establish the nutritional situation in Chad.

Results from the food security survey conducted by the Chadian government with WFP and other partners in April showed that 400,000 people are severely food insecure. Food insecurity has increased by ten percentage points in the regions of Kanem, Batha, Assoungba and Wadi Fira, compared to the November survey. Overall, two million people were found to be food insecure in the eight regions of the Sahel Belt. In the department of Mamdi (Lake Region), IDPs and returnee households present a food insecurity rate of 15% against 8% in the host population. The population movements have greatly contributed to the deterioration of food insecurity in this department.

Estimated Affected Population			
Start of humanitarian response: Nigeria+, April 2015; CAR+, December 2013; Sahel, 2011			
	Total	Male	Female
Total Affected Population	3,900,000 <sup>1</sup>	1,922,700	1,977,300
Children Affected (Under 18)	2,200,000 <sup>2</sup>	1,084,600	1,115,400
Children Under Five	709,800	349,931	359,868
Children 6 to 23 months	212,550	104,787	107,763
Children Under Five with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) without medical complications	288,000 <sup>1</sup>	159,480	128,520
Children Under Five with SAM with medical complications	32,000	15,776	16,224
Children Under Five with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)	400,000 <sup>1</sup>	196,889	203,111
CAR returnees	82,622	40,485	42,137
Refugees	373,780 <sup>4</sup>	167,800	204,638

Sources: <sup>1</sup>HRP 2016; <sup>2</sup>HAC 2016 UNICEF; <sup>3</sup>OCHA April 2016; <sup>4</sup>UNHCR Chad, general statistics January 2016

## Humanitarian leadership and coordination

- On 1 to 5 May, a joint WHO and UNICEF mission visited Central African returnee sites and health authorities to find solutions for the interruption of provision of basic health services in the sites due to lack of funding. With partners on the ground, the two organizations were able to find temporary solutions to ensure that the most basic needs are covered until the end of the year in the largest sites. Stronger commitment from the government and more funding are needed to ensure durable solutions.
- OCHA, DFID, BPRM, UNICEF and Diakonie visited the CAR returnee site of Gaoui on 10 May to assess the humanitarian situation and discuss priorities of the returnees. The mission was followed by a technical visit on 23 May from local authorities, the CCCM and the WASH clusters to identify urgent mitigation actions ahead of the rains. Emptying the latrines and treating the water have been identified as urgent priorities together with the replacement of the tarpaulin used as shelter.
- UNICEF local staff accompanied a mission of the Resident Coordinator, UNDSS and OCHA to Liwa and Daboua in the Lake region on 14 and 15 May. The mission looked at security and humanitarian access issues along the axe where recent access has allowed to identify and begun to respond to urgent humanitarian needs.
- On May 24 to 26, an inter-cluster assessment mission visited eight newly discovered sites in the North-Western part of the Lake region. The participants from the Lake sub-clusters tested the MIRA tools that had been revised during a workshop at the beginning of the year.

## Humanitarian Strategy

The Humanitarian response plan objectives for 2015 are: to save lives by providing emergency aid, to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities and to analyze the risks and vulnerabilities to accompany structural changes and preventive measures. Advocacy with the Government of Chad and development actors will continue to tackle the structural problems underlying chronic humanitarian needs in Chad. The four crises planned for in the HRP are: food insecurity and acute malnutrition, population displacement, epidemics and natural disasters.

Working with government and non-governmental organizations, UNICEF seeks to provide emergency aid that reinforces resilience by providing social services and improving government analysis, coordination and response capacity. UNICEF will also seek funding for more community-based solutions with participation of communities. Furthermore, UNICEF will continue to provide leadership to the coordination of the nutrition, WASH, education and child protection sectors while playing an active role within the broader humanitarian coordination structure. Finally, UNICEF will support the interagency contingency plan with emergency prepositioning, and will assist the government of Chad to develop its contingency planning capacity within sectoral planning and beyond.

## Summary analysis of programme response



### NUTRITION

By the end of April 2016, 43,311 children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) have been admitted so far this year, of which 1,711 are cases of SAM with medical complications. In the same period, Kanem had already admitted 75% of the annual estimated caseload of SAM cases, Barh el Gazal has admitted 62%, and the Lake region has admitted 42%. Note only 4 regions have reached 100% completeness in their data reporting for the first four months of the year, which means that the actual admissions are likely higher (Figure 1). UNICEF continues to support authorities to improve data collection and reporting.

In April 2016, 11,294 severely malnourished children were admitted in outpatient nutritional care units and in inpatient nutritional units of 9 regions of the Sahel. The cure rate is 89.4% for outpatient nutrition units (UNA) and 88.2% for Inpatient nutritional units (UNT). Death rates are 8.4% for the UNT and 0.4% for UNA. High death rates in UNTs are in part due to a very late consultation by parents, once the child is in critical condition, although the need for further training of front-line health personnel is also urgent and requires funding.

In southern Chad, 2,058 cases of SAM were admitted in outpatient and Inpatient nutrition units in Health Districts affected by the CAR emergency including the refugee camps. In the Lake region, 2,579 severe malnourished children were admitted in the 56 nutritional units of the region in April alone. Many of them were referred by implementing partners in IDP sites through mobile clinic. UNICEF partner Al-Nadja conducted screening for acute malnutrition in the IDP sites of Tagal, Bibi and Koukime, the Dar es Salam refugee camp, and in the towns of Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia. Out of 6,031 children under five screened, 8.8% were found to suffer from global acute malnutrition, of which 3% had SAM.

UNICEF and its partners have organized an active screening for malnutrition in Mongo health district in Guera region as part of a Nutrition Cluster effort to update available information on the situation. The screening of 9,528 children showed a GAM rate of 26.6% and SAM rate of 6%, leading to a crisis declaration by the Governor of Guera.

UNICEF's Nutrition response is currently only 7% funded as of end of May. Lack of funding has obliged UNICEF to borrow 13,850 cartons of ready-to-eat therapeutic foods from its regional contingency stock to ensure a steady supply.



## HEALTH and HIV/AIDS

Almost 400,000 children aged 9 months to 14 years were vaccinated in an emergency measles campaign during the last week of May. The campaign was conducted in seven health districts affected by an outbreak in the regions of Lake, Salamat, Mandoul and Guera, and also included Vitamin A supplementation and deworming. Government and partners were mobilized in support of this activity, which also covered the refugee and IDP camps in the Lake region. Final results will be available towards the end of June after completion of the coverage survey.

UNICEF and the head of WHO in Chad visited the Central African returnee sites with local health authorities to find a solution to the interruption of health services, particularly in Maingama where almost 20,000 returnees live. As a result of the mission, the health authorities transferred four nurses paid by IRC onto the site's health clinic until end June. WHO agreed to provide 6-months' worth of drugs to Maingama, while UNICEF agreed to support the nurses until the end of the year and the government agreed to take over in 2017 and to create an official health center in Maingama. For Danamadja site UNICEF agreed to donate containers for consultations and provide a water point for the health center.

Two UNICEF-funded health clinics continue to provide health services in IDP sites in the Liwa health district. District authorities reported over 700 consultations in the month of May, mostly for malaria, diarrhea, respiratory infections and malnutrition. 18 out of 75 women (24%) tested HIV positive during antenatal consultations and were put on antiretroviral treatment. In the health district of Bagasola, of 663 women attending antenatal care, 41 have tested HIV positive. 39 HIV-positive pregnant women are under Anti-retroviral (ART) treatment. 2 children born to HIV-positive mothers were also being treated. HIV is systematically raised by authorities and health actors a major concern. Through the two health clinics for Bol and Bagasola, 1,658 curative consultations were conducted in Dar Es Salam camp and Bibi, Tagalog, Fourkoulom, Koulkime, Koulomkafia and Dar Naim sites. Dominant diseases are acute respiratory infections and diarrheal diseases.



## WASH

UNICEF and its partners continue to work for drinking water access in the areas affected by the Nigeria crisis. A 25 m<sup>3</sup> water tower was achieved in Tchoukoutalia that provides drinking water to an estimated 2,500 people, composed of people from the host community, Nigerian refugees, IDPs and returnees. 28 new boreholes serve drinking water to about 14,000 people (host populations, returnees and IDPs). Sites and localities where these boreholes were realized in 17 sites. 60 women heads of households were sensitized on good hygiene and sanitation practices in Kafia, Kousserie and Dar Al Naim sites.

In the sites for returnees from CAR in Maigama and Sido, WASH activities have been reduced to focus only on hygiene promotion awareness due to lack of funding. NGOs continues to build water points and latrines under Mennonite Central Committee (MCC) funding in Danamadja and Kobitey sites. The coverage of drinking water needs remains 100% in all southern Chad CAR returnees' sites but the latrine need is covered in low proportion, respectively 50% in Danamadja, 45% in Kobitey, 60% in Maingama and 25% in Sido sites.



## EDUCATION

In the Lake region, the construction of classrooms and walls in 17 selected sites around Bol and Bagassola has begun and will benefit 2,000 students. The project uses clay bricks produced by local communities. In the same area, 13 classrooms built under funding of the PREBAT project in Bagassola, Bol and Wadidoum were completed for the benefit of 780 students. 480 students (178 girls) in the Dar Es Salam refugee camp received learning materials through the Red Cross of Chad, to improve the quality of education and preparation of final exams. Also in the Lake,

UNICEF's local partner COHB constructed two new temporary learning spaces for 269 school-aged children in the site of Tagal and distributed learning and teaching materials.

In addition, 15,000 school children (5,299 girls) in 87 out of 92 schools targeted by UNICEF in the Lake region have benefitted from school feeding from WFP with Global Partnership for Education funding. Finally, 405 teachers benefitted from teaching innovations training in Bol and Ngouri during the third week of May.



## CHILD PROTECTION

In the Salamat Region, 13 community awareness sessions on the dangers of mines and unexploded ordnance were performed in Amsiné, Khach Khacha and Mirère, reaching 574 people including 254 children. In the Lake Region, 1,457 pupils were made aware of the risks mines in the primary schools of Bagassola town and the Dar Es Salaam refugee camp.

Four unaccompanied children (3 in Danamadja Site and 1 Djako site) benefited from family reunification to Yakodouma, Cameroon. In the Lake region the families of 43 ENA, including 24 girls, were provided with soap. In addition, the girls each received a dress.

3,788 children among which 1,887 girls benefited from activities in UNICEF Child Friendly Spaces in the Central African returnee sites of Djako, Maingama, Danamadja and Kobitey with local partner IHDL. Recreational activities were also organized in nine Child Friendly Spaces in the Salamat region for 1,516 children including 761 girls and 755 boys.



## NON-FOOD ITEMS AND EMERGENCY SHELTER

UNICEF provided assistance to 4,883 displaced people (1,400 households) in the IDP sites of Dilérom, Amma, Digou 1, 2 and 3 sites near Liwa in the Lake region. The NFI kit includes a double blanket, 2 mosquito nets, a large plastic mat, a bucket, a jerrycan, soap and aquatabs. UNICEF's partner, local NGO ADERBA, paired the distribution with awareness building around good use of the NFIs to prevent illness. Displaced people interviewed during a monitoring visit to the site showed that people had understood and remembered the health advice given.

## COMMUNICATION

**In the media:** UNICEF CO has promoted the launch of a new campaign #EmergencyLessons on the occasion of the World Humanitarian Summit with a focus on Education in Emergencies. The press release was shared with national media and was picked up by the news website tchadinfos.com: <http://ow.ly/es9z300y8PQ>

**Lake Chad :** (in French)

“Boko Haram : la guerre oubliée” (France Inter) : <http://bit.ly/1qqRD1g>

“Sur les bords du Lac Tchad” (France Info): <http://bit.ly/21zrH1f>

“Le témoignage en dessin d'un enfant tchadien victime de Boko Haram” (France Info) : <http://bit.ly/25aEP2d>

"Lac Tchad : fuir Boko Haram" (France Culture) <http://bit.ly/1WdXwNE>

**Social media:** To learn more about UNICEF's advocacy efforts in the World Humanitarian Summit on social media, you can visit the following:

**Instagram** – Education in emergencies: <http://ow.ly/3yts300y8tF>

**Twitter** – Immunization in emergencies: <http://ow.ly/3G3Z300y8nE>

**Facebook** – Focus on Lake Chad emergency (on the occasion of the side event on Lake Chad crisis held in the WHS

in Istanbul): <http://ow.ly/Sib8300y8IZ>

**Story of the Month:**

**“No right age for school”** Yande Tchari is 17. This young girl, married and mother of child, enrolled in Daresalam refugee camp school hoping to find some relief and willing to build a better future. Take a glance at her story published on UNICEF global blog: <http://ow.ly/eyMZ300y7GV>

**FUNDING UPDATE**

By the end of May UNICEF Chad had received \$10.6 million or 17% of the total funding required for emergency activities in 2016. 83% of funding received is for the Lake region crisis, while just over \$500,000 are available for the CAR crisis in the South and no new funding is available for the needs of people affected by the Darfur crisis in the East. For the Sahel nutritional crisis on the other hand, no funding has yet been received. Firm pledges have allowed emergency nutrition interventions to continue in order to cover minimum needs, but disbursement of pledged funds remains extremely urgent.

**Error! Not a valid link.** \*Funds available’ includes funding received against current appeal as well as carry-forward from the previous year.

**Next SitRep: July 23, 2016**

**UNICEF Chad Facebook:** <https://www.facebook.com/UnicefChad/>

**UNICEF Chad Twitter:** @UNICEFChad

**UNICEF Chad Humanitarian Action for Children Appeal:** <http://www.unicef.org/appeals/chad.html>

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## Annex A

## SUMMARY OF PROGRAMME RESULTS

## UNICEF Programme Response

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number and % of children 6-59 months with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) admitted for therapeutic care and benefitting from promotion of nutrition practices	320,000 <sup>1</sup>	176,900	43,311	24%	176,900	43,311	24%
Number of Health Centers with an integrated nutrition program	1,316 <sup>2</sup>	543 <sup>2</sup>	516	95%	543	516	95%
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months receive vitamin-A supplementation and deworming	1,658,378 <sup>3</sup>	140,000	13,812	10%	140,000	13,812	10%
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children in humanitarian situations aged 6 to 59 months vaccinated against measles	2,640,000	446,343	36,472 <sup>5</sup>	8%	246,000	36,472	15%
<b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of children and families affected by malnutrition that received a lifesaving package of WASH and nutrition supplies	320,000	105,475	20,373	19%	49,000	NA	NA
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices	1,000,000 <sup>1</sup>	812,509	149,499	18%	265,000	62,000	23%
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of unaccompanied and separated children that have access to family tracing and reunification services	3,000	3,000	458	15%	2,360	458	19%
Number of displaced children have access to psychosocial support in child-friendly places	NA	25,000	11,983	48%	22,000	11,983	54%

Number of school-aged children in conflict areas accessing mine risk education	406,000 <sup>1</sup>	100,000	7,333	7.3%	19,250	7,333	38%
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of primary school-aged children in humanitarian situations have access to education	406,000 <sup>1</sup>	237,800	178,408	75%	95,600	22,241	23%
<b>HIV and AIDS</b>							
Number of pregnant women that have access to HIV and AIDS screening services and prevention of mother-to-child transmission services	550,000 <sup>1</sup>				40,000	12,803	32%
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	650,000 <sup>1</sup>	111,693	24,011	21%	50,000	24,011	48%
Data sources: <sup>1</sup> HRP 2016; <sup>2</sup> MoH/CNNTA; <sup>3</sup> HRP 2016 (number of 0-59 month aged children in need); Result of the national campaign of vaccination against poliomyelitis coupled with vitamin A and Mebendazol distribution in the CAR returnees sites and Bakaba, Yamodo host villages; <sup>4</sup> Cluster & Education Section (Data were collected in Lake, Mandoul and Moyen Chari Regions and will completed by other region data in the next Sitrep; <sup>5</sup> Data were collected only in Eastern Chad (Ouaddai, Wadi Fira, Sila, Ennedi Est)							

## UNICEF and partners' response in the Lake Region

	Overall needs	Cluster Response			UNICEF and IPs		
		2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved	2016 Target	Total Results	% Achieved
<b>NUTRITION</b>							
Number of SAM cases admitted in IPT and OPT in Lake Region	22,223 <sup>1</sup>	15,563 <sup>1</sup>	8,373	54%	15,563	8,373	54%
% of children with SAM discharged recovered	100%	> 75%	4,876	94%	> 75%	4,876	94%
Number of children aged 6-59 months that receive vitamin A supplementation and deworming	114,693 <sup>2</sup>	15,563	6,400	41%	15,563	6,400	41%
<b>HEALTH</b>							
Number of children 6 months - 59 months vaccinated against measles	114,693	17,406	2,409	14%	13,621	2,409	17%
<b>WATER SANITATION &amp; HYGIENE</b>							
Number of SAM-affected carer/mothers and children who receive hygiene kits with key hygiene messages	10,374	8,770	NA	NA	1,296	NA	NA
Number of conflict-affected people that have access to potable water and basic sanitation	201,216 <sup>3</sup>	100,000	96,456	94%	100,000	62,000	62%

facilities and reached with messages about appropriate hygiene practices							
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>							
Number of UASC identified and benefiting from family tracing services	NA	600	158 <sup>4</sup>	26%	500	158	32%
Number of children participating in recreational activities (in CFSs)	NA	15,000	1,829	12%	15,000	1,829	12%
Number of people accessing MRE	99,000	50,000	2,359	4.7%	4,250	2,359	55%
<b>EDUCATION</b>							
Number of affected school-age children that have access to quality education	99,000 <sup>5</sup>	53,000	45,446	86%	51,000	4,674	9.2%
<b>NON FOOD ITEMS (NFIs) &amp; SHELTER</b>							
Number of internally displaced persons received non-food items and shelter kits	NA	45,500	23,639	52%	42,000	23,639	56%
<sup>1</sup> Overall needs from Nutrition Cluster. <sup>2</sup> 20% of total population <sup>3</sup> Total population in need in the Lake Region <sup>4</sup> Among 260 children reported in the last sitrep, 158 children were identified in 2016 and 102 children identified in 2015 that are still being supported. <sup>5</sup> Cluster Education: Total children number in need to school access							